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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 87-780

May 25, 1962 Public Law 87-365
S. J. Res. 211

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REGISTRATION HISTORY

Baptist Pub 81-380
C. J. Ross, STF

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF S. J. RES. 211

This document is a chronological digest of the action taken by the Senate and House on the resolution.

- July 25, 1962 Sen. Humphrey introduced S. J. Res. 211 which was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee. Print of resolution as introduced.
- Aug. 27, 1962 Senate committee voted to report S. J. Res. 211.
- Aug. 28, 1962 Senate committee reported S. J. Res. 211 without amendment. S. Report No. 1929. Print of bill and report.
- Aug. 31, 1962 Senate passed S. J. Res. 211 without amendment.
- Sept. 4, 1962 S. J. Res. 211 was referred to the House Judiciary Committee. Print of resolution as referred.
- Sept. 25, 1962 House Judiciary Committee tabled S. J. Res. 211.
- Sept. 28, 1962 House committee reported S. J. Res. 211 without amendment. H. Report No. 2496. Print of resolution and report.
- Oct. 1, 1962 House passed S. J. Res. 211 without amendment.
- Oct. 9, 1962 Approved: Public Law 87-780.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF S. L. RES. 515

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH WEEK. Requests the President to issue annually a proclamation designating the seven-day period beginning on the second Sunday of October each year at National School Lunch Week.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 25, 1962

Mr. HUMPHREY introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

JOINT RESOLUTION

Providing for the establishment of an annual National School Lunch Week.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the seven-day period beginning on the second Sunday
4 of October in each year is hereby designated as National
5 School Lunch Week, and the President is requested to issue
6 annually a proclamation calling on the people of the United
7 States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies
8 and activities.

87TH CONGRESS S. J. RES. 211
2d SESSION

JOINT RESOLUTION

Providing for the establishment of an annual National School Lunch Week.

By Mr. HUMPHREY

JULY 25, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued August 28, 1962
For actions of August 27, 1962
87th-2d, No. 153

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HIGHLIGHTS: Rep. Avery objected to request to appoint conferees on farm bill. House passed bill to extend International Wheat Agreement. House subcommittees voted to report bills for cooperation with States in administration of Federal laws, to increase FHA loan limitations, and for lease and transfer of tobacco acreage allotments. House passed bill for housing for elderly in rural areas. Sen. Morse recommended study of Federal rangelands. Sen. Humphrey expressed concern over effects of radioactive fallout on milk. Sen. Wiley urged issuance of handbook on farm laws. Senate committee voted to report measure for designation of National School Lunch Week. Senate committee reported independent offices appropriation bill. Sen. Fulbright introduced and discussed bill for holding World Food Congress.

SENATE

1. FORESTRY. Sen. Morse commended the joint USDA-Interior study of Federal range-lands. p. 16669
2. SCHOOL LUNCH. The Judiciary Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. J. Res. 211, providing for the designation of a week each year as National School Lunch Week. p. D772
3. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Wiley renewed his request for this Department to prepare a "simplified handbook on farm laws and programs," and inserted a letter from USDA on the problems involved in preparation of such a handbook. pp. 16667-8

4. MILK. Sen. Humphrey urged a ban on the testing of nuclear weapons, stated that last week dairy farmers in Minn. removed their cows from pasture because of the mounting accumulation of radioactive iodine 131 in local milk supplies, and inserted an article, " Minnesota Acts on Iodine in Milk." pp. 16741-7
5. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 12711 (S. Rept. 1923). p. 16655
6. BUILDINGS. The Foreign Relations Committee reported with amendment H. R. 11880, to authorize additional appropriations for the acquisition of sites and buildings in foreign countries for use by U. S. personnel (S. Rept. 1925). p. 16655
7. TAXATION. Continued debate on H. R. 10650, the proposed Revenue Act of 1962. pp. 16672-5, 16676-735, 16748-9
Sens. Gore, Sparkman, and Cannon submitted amendments intended to be proposed to this bill. p. 16657
8. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Kefauver stated that current proposals for railroad mergers is "one of the broadest and boldest attempts at economic concentration in the history of our Nation." pp. 16735-40
9. EDUCATION; PERSONNEL. Sen. Proxmire expressed concern over the decrease in college graduates in the field of engineering and inserted an article, "Government, Profession Seek Reasons for Drop in Student Enrollments." pp. 16658-60
10. WEATHER. Both Houses received from the President the National Science Foundation report on weather modification for fiscal year 1961 (H. Doc. 534). pp. 16654, 16637
11. FEDERAL REGISTER. Both Houses received from GSA a proposed bill "to amend further section 11 of the Federal Register Act, as amended"; to S. Government Operations and H. Judiciary Committees. pp. 16652, 16655
12. ECONOMY. Sen. Proxmire compared the growth of our economy with those of certain European countries and inserted an article, "Myrdal Calls United States Stagnant Economy." p. 16658
13. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Metcalf termed "grossly misleading and erroneous" a leaflet of the Mont. Power Co. "purporting to show that the proposed Knowles multi-purpose project on the Flathead River is economically unsound," and inserted figures to support his position. pp. 16661-4

HOUSE

14. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Avery objected to a unanimous consent request by Rep. Cooley to send H. R. 12391, the proposed Food and Agriculture Act of 1962, to conference. p. 16615
15. WHEAT. Passed under suspension of the rules S. 3574, to extend the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949 so as to extend the authority granted under the act to cover any new or revised wheat agreement. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 16632-5
16. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. The Subcommittee on Departmental Oversight of the Agriculture Committee voted to report to the full committee with amendments H. R. 12802, to provide further for cooperation with States in administration and enforcement of certain Federal laws. p. D773

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

For information only;
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HIGHLIGHTS: House Rules Committee reported rule to send farm bill to conference. Several Senators defended Under Secretary Murphy against recent criticism. House passed appropriations continuation resolution. House began debate on public works acceleration bill. Rep. Johnson, Wis., inserted Secretary's statement criticizing CED farm policy report. Senate subcommittee voted to report roads bill. Senate committee reported measure for designation of National School Lunch Week.

HOUSE

- ~~1. APPROPRIATIONS.~~ Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 864, the appropriations continuation resolution to make temporary appropriations until September 30, 1962, for those departments and agencies whose annual appropriation bills have not yet been enacted. p. 16847
 - ~~2. FARM PROGRAM.~~ The Rules Committee reported a resolution to send to conference H. R. 12391, the proposed Food and Agriculture Act of 1962. p. 16922
Rep. Johnson, Wis., criticized the farm policy proposals of the Committee for Economic Development and inserted a statement by Secretary Freeman criticizing these proposals. pp. 16909-12
 - ~~3. COMMITTEES.~~ Rep. Marshall resigned from, and Rep. Smith, Iowa., was elected to, the Appropriations Committee. p. 16847
 - ~~4. PUBLIC WORKS.~~ Began debate on H. R. 10113, the public works acceleration bill. pp. 16855-95

5. PARKS. Rep. Aspinall, Rep. Rutherford, and Rep. Saylor urged enactment of S. 2429, to revise the boundaries of the Virgin Islands National Park, St. John, V.I. pp. 16896-7
6. MILK. Rep. Halpern discussed the radioactive contamination of milk and said, "The problem of radioactive fallout is clearly a Federal responsibility." pp. 16918-20
7. PERSONNEL; VETERANS. Received from the Defense Department a proposed bill "to exempt certain Reserve officers of the Army or Air Force from the dual compensation restrictions of the Economy Act of June 30, 1962, as amended"; to Armed Services Committee. p. 16921

SENATE

8. FARM PROGRAM. Sens Morse, Burdick, Humphrey, Ervin, Sparkman, and Carroll commended the integrity, honesty, and public service of Under Secretary Murphy, and defended him against recent criticism relative to his role in the Estes case. pp. 16803-8
9. ROADS. The Subcommittee on Public Roads of the Public Works Committee voted to report to the full committee with amendments H. R. 12135, the road authorization bill. The "Daily Digest" states that one of the amendments would "add \$10 million for fiscal 1963 for forest roads and trails."
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10. SCHOOL LUNCH. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment S. J. Res. 211, providing for the designation of a week each year as National School Lunch Week (S. Rept. 1929). p. 16752
11. FORESTRY. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report with amend-
ment (but did not actually report) S. 2387, to authorize the establishment of
the Canyonlands National Park, Utah. p. D778
Sen. Cooper submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to H. R. 8355,
authorizing executive agencies to grant easement in, over, or upon real proper-
ty of the U. S., so as to exclude lands reserved, dedicated, or acquired for
national forest purposes. pp. 16753-4
12. TAXATION. Continued debate on H. R. 10650, the proposed Revenue Act of 1962 (pp. 16767-803, 16808-9, 16814-46). Agreed to the committee amendment relating to taxation of cooperatives, but deferred until later consideration of the com-
mittee amendment relating to deductions for farmers for land clearing expenses
(See Digest 150 for a summary of these amendments) (pp. 16767-90).
13. AMERICAN SAMOA. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 10062, to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa (see Digest 150 for an explanation of the bill as reported out of conference). p. 16813-4
14. LOANS. Agreed to the House amendments to S. 3327, to make certain federally impacted areas eligible for assistance under the public facility loan program. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 16814
15. TRANSPORTATION. The Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment S. 3509, to place transactions involving unifications or acquisitions of control of freight forwarders under regulation of the Interstate Commerce Act. p. D778

Calendar No. 1890

87TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE

{

REPORT
No. 1929

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH WEEK

AUGUST 28, 1962.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. DIRKSEN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S.J. Res. 211]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the resolution (S.J. Res. 211), providing for the establishment of an annual National School Lunch Week, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon, without amendment, and recommends that the resolution do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the proposed resolution is to designate the 7-day period beginning on the second Sunday of October in each year as National School Lunch Week, and requesting the President to issue annually a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

STATEMENT

The school lunch program is operated by the States in cooperation with the Federal Government, and the Federal Government contributes grants of money and food to assist in the program. This program is essentially a community effort, depending on the interest and support of every citizen, and this designation by resolution of a National School Lunch Week will commend it to the attention of every citizen and spur civic groups to lend financial assistance to certain aspects of the school lunch program.

It is the Nation's largest food service industry with costs totaling over a billion dollars a year. However, the Federal Government's share in this program represents only about a fifth of the total cost—in terms of both cash and foods distributed to participating schools. The major effort is a grassroots effort. Cumulatively, it is a billion-dollar industry, serving almost 2.5 billion meals a year—a tremendous market for agricultural products. In point of fact, it is an amazing

collection of thousands of small enterprises in hamlets, villages, and sprawling urban areas from coast to coast. These lunchrooms are run by local citizens for their children. They exist not only to assure that a child receives at least one-third its daily nutritional requirements but even more to teach a child what to eat and why he should eat it. There is a geography lesson and a history lesson in every lunch.

In the United States today there is over a total school enrollment of some 43.4 million children. Of these, some 26 million are in schools that participate in the school lunch program. Of the 43.4 million total enrollment, some 14.2 million or roughly one-third of the children participate in the lunch program.

This resolution would help to make the lunch available in schools where it is not now available, and particularly to more children who cannot afford the full purchase price. It can help to encourage more children to buy the lunch in those schools where it is available.

The committee believes that this resolution has a meritorious purpose and will serve as a stimulus to encourage our citizens to extend every effort to expand the school lunch program. Accordingly, the committee recommends favorable consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 211, without amendment.



Calendar No. 1890

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. J. RES. 211

[Report No. 1929]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 25, 1962

Mr. HUMPHREY introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

AUGUST 28, 1962

Reported by Mr. DIRKSEN, without amendment

JOINT RESOLUTION

Providing for the establishment of an annual National School Lunch Week.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the seven-day period beginning on the second Sunday
4 of October in each year is hereby designated as National
5 School Lunch Week, and the President is requested to issue
6 annually a proclamation calling on the people of the United
7 States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies
8 and activities.

Calendar No. 1890

**S^{IX}TH CONGRESS S. J. RES. 211
2d Session**

[Report No. 1929]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Providing for the establishment of an annual
National School Lunch Week.

By Mr. HUMPHREY

JULY 25, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on the
Judiciary

AUGUST 28, 1962

Reported without amendment

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
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(For information only;
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Issued Sept. 4, 1962
For actions of August 31, 1962
87th-2d, No. 157

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		Youth Conservation.....	3

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed independent offices appropriation bill. Sen. Javits commended holding of World Food Congress. Sen. Moss urged enactment of Youth Conservation Corps bill. Senate passed measure for National School Lunch Week. Rep. Breeding inserted Secretary's statement regarding vote on wheat referendum.

SENATE

1. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. By a vote of 65 to 5, passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 12711 (pp. 17247-63, 17266-73, 17278-90). Conferees were appointed (p. 17290). By a vote of 14 to 68, rejected an amendment by Sen. Young, O., to strike out the item of \$93,800,000 for construction of civil defense shelters in Federal buildings and provide, instead, \$10,000,000 for civil defense research studies (pp. 17258-63). The committee report includes the following statement regarding limitations on indirect expenses of research projects for agencies included in this bill:

"Section 304 of the General Provisions of the act as passed by the House limits the payment of indirect expenses in connection with research projects to a maximum rate of 25 percent of the direct costs. This limitation is applicable to research projects supported by grants. The committee strongly supports the action of the House in establishing a maximum rate of 25 percent since it will permit agencies, such as the National Science Foundation, to approve the payment of indirect costs on the basis of a flat rate percent which is equitable to both the Federal Government and the colleges and universities. The committee feels that the current flat rates being used by agencies should be adjusted

so that colleges and universities will be reimbursed for indirect expenses in connection with research projects at a flat rate which is a reasonable approximation of average costs."

2. SCHOOL LUNCH WEEK. Passed with amendment S. J. Res 211, to provide that the week beginning on the second Sunday of October each year shall be designated as National School Lunch Week. p. 17295
3. YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS. Sen. Moss urged enactment of legislation, during this session of Congress, to provide for the establishment of a Youth Conservation Corps. p. 17307
4. WORLD FOOD CONGRESS. Sen. Javits commended the World Food Congress to be held in Washington, D.C., in June 1963, and praised the U. N. Food and Agriculture Organization "as one of the oldest and most effective organizations of the United Nations." pp. 17243-4
5. TAXATION. Continued debate on H. R. 10650, the proposed Revenue Act of 1962. pp. 17232-43, 17300-06
6. MINERALS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 10566, to provide for the withdrawal and orderly disposition of mineral interests in certain public lands in Pima County, Ariz., and H. R. 8134, to effect a statutory withdrawal of certain former Taylor Grazing Act lands near Phoenix, Ariz., from all forms of entry under the public land laws. House conferees have already been appointed on these bills. p. 17246
7. SAFETY. Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 222, to provide for the designation of the period Oct. 1962 to Oct. 1963 as National Safety Council Fiftieth Anniversary Year. p. 17299
8. COURTS. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments H. R. 1960, to amend title 28 of the U. S. Code relating to the jurisdiction of the U. S. district courts (S. Rept. 1992). p. 17314
9. NOMINATION. Received the nomination of Willard Wirtz to be Secretary of Labor. p. 17315
10. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Metcalf criticized the electric power rates of the Montana Power Company as "exorbitant", and inserted several items to support his position. pp. 17311-4
11. ADJOURNED until Tues., Sep. 4. p. 17315

HOUSE

12. WHEAT. Rep. Breeding inserted a statement by Secretary Freeman regarding the wheat referendum which says in part, "I would interpret this referendum as a specific demand for better action on farm legislation than we have seen to date." p. 17223
13. PUBLIC WORKS. Rep. Gross objected to returning S. 2965, the public works bill, to the House in order to make a technical correction in the House amendments. pp. 17214-5
14. APPROPRIATIONS. Received the conference report on H. R. 11151, the legislative appropriation bill (H. Rept. 2316). pp. 17213-4, 17230

ficient to defray operating and acquisition costs and the establishment of reserves.

THE COMPACT

Article I of the compact contains its title. Article II sets forth definitions.

Article III pledges the cooperation of the two States.

Article IV establishes the authority and sets forth its purposes.

Article V provides for the composition of the authority, the terms of commissioners, their removal, replacement, and reimbursement.

Article VI provides the requirements for authority action.

Article VII sets forth in detail the general powers of the authority, which appear to conform to those set forth in other interstate authority compacts.

Article VIII provides that additional powers may be given the authority by the States or by the Congress.

Article IX endows the authority with the power of eminent domain.

Article X authorizes the establishment of tolls and makes provision for their application.

Article XI contains a covenant between the States and with the holders of obligations of the authority for which there may be pledged the tolls and revenue of any crossing or facility, that the States will not, so long as such obligations remain outstanding, impair the power of the authority to establish tolls and will not so long as such obligations remain outstanding, authorize any crossing of the Delaware River or Bay by any person other than the authority; unless adequate provision is made for the protection of creditors.

Article XII makes the securities issued by the authority lawful investments.

Article XIII gives the authority tax exempt status.

Article XIV authorizes the use and occupancy by the authority of lands in the two States.

Article XV provides for judicial review of authority bylaws, rules, regulations, and orders.

Article XVI provides that the authority shall have no power to pledge the credit or create any debt or liability of the two States.

Article XVII authorizes and empowers political subdivisions of the two States to cooperate with the authority.

Article XVIII authorizes banks to act as depositories of authority funds.

Article XIX provides for an agency police.

Article XX requires the authority to make annual reports and to cause independent audits of its affairs to be made annually.

Article XXI declares that the existing territorial boundaries of the States and the jurisdiction of the two States are not changed by the compact.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Section 1 of the joint resolution gives the consent of Congress to the two States to enter into the compact, reserving the right and jurisdiction of the United States in and over the area which forms the subject matter of the compact. In addition, the compact contains the following reservations and conditions:

(1) Projects of the authority shall be subject to the requirements of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (sec. 2, suggested by the Department of the Interior).

(2) Nothing in the resolution amends or supersedes the Delaware River Basin compact resolution (75 Stat. 688) (sec. 3(a)), suggested by the Department of the Interior.

(3) Nothing in the resolution is to be construed as granting the consent of Congress to the use of tolls collected on any crossing for financing of any transportation or terminal facility constructed by the authority (sec. 3(b)), suggested by the Department of Commerce); nor

(4) As granting advance consent for the performance of "other" functions or "additional" powers (sec. 3(c)), suggested by the Department of Commerce).

(5) Congress reserves the right of its committees to require submission of information and data (sec. 4), and

(6) The right of Congress to alter, amend, or repeal the resolution is reserved (sec. 5).

It is noted in House Report 1981 that on June 28, 1962, Subcommittee No. 3, House Committee on the Judiciary, held a hearing on House Joint Resolution 555, a predecessor resolution, at which the Governors of Delaware and New Jersey and other witnesses from both States, testifying in support of the legislation, agreed to the substance of the amendments that were incorporated by the House Judiciary Committee in this resolution, House Joint Resolution 783.

The proposed compact is one of the conventional type and does not involve any question of constitutionality nor any expenditure of money on the part of the United States and, further, is not in derogation of any presently constituted authority of the United States. The committee feels that the purposes to be served by the compact are worth while and beneficial to the States involved and, therefore, recommends that the resolution be given favorable consideration.

ROBERT J. SCANLAN

The bill (S. 453) for the relief of Robert J. Scanlan was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Robert J. Scanlan, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, is hereby relieved of all liability for repayment to the United States of the sum of \$2,199.60, representing unauthorized payments of per diem which he received as a Sergeant First Class, United States Army, for the period from December 1, 1953, to October 31, 1954, while he was serving on active duty at Tsuchiura, Honshu, Japan, such payments having been made as a result of administrative error.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the said Robert J. Scanlan, the sum of any amounts received or withheld from him on account of the payments referred to in the first section of this Act.

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH WEEK

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 211) providing for the establishment of an annual National School Lunch Week was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the seven-day period beginning on the second Sunday of October in each year is hereby designated as National School Lunch Week, and the President is requested to issue annually a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL IN PARIS

The bill (H.R. 11996) to amend the Act of January 30, 1913, to provide that the American Hospital of Paris shall have perpetual succession was considered, ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

DINKO DORCIC

The bill (S. 136) for the relief of Dinko Dorcic was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Dinko Dorcic shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this Act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this Act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

IVANKA VLADIMIROVNA TINDEK

The bill (S. 1848) for the relief of Ivanka Vladimirovna Tindek was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Ivanka Vladimirovna Tindek, who lost United States citizenship under the provisions of paragraph (5) of section 349(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, may be naturalized by taking, prior to one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, before any court referred to in subsection (a) of section 310 of the Immigration and Nationality Act or before any diplomatic or consular officer of the United States abroad, an oath as prescribed by section 337 of such Act. From and after naturalization under this Act, the said Ivanka Vladimirovna Tindek shall have the same citizenship status as that which existed immediately prior to its loss.

SEC. 2. The provisions of section 301(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act shall not be applicable to Ivanka Vladimirovna Tindek.

MR. AND MRS. JUAN C. JACOBE

The bill (S. 2684) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Juan C. Jacobé, and their four children, Angela Jacobé, Teresita Jacobé, Leo Jacobé, and Ramon Jacobé was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Mr. and Mrs. Juan C. Jacobé, and their four children, Angela Jacobé, Teresita Jacobé, Leo Jacobé, and Ramon Jacobé shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this Act, upon payment of the required visa fees. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for in this Act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct the required numbers from the appropriate quota or quotas for the first year that such quota or quotas are available.

ROBERT D. BARBEE

The bill (S. 2687) for the relief of Robert D. Barbee was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Robert D. Barbee of Yosemite National Park, California, the sum of \$4,000, in full satisfaction of all claims of the said Robert D. Barbee against the United States for compensation for personal property damages sustained by him and his family as the result of a fire on September 5, 1961, which destroyed the Government-owned quarters at Maraine Park, Colorado, which he and his family were occupying while he was employed as a seasonal ranger at Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado, such fire having been caused by an improperly constructed fireplace in such quarters: Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

CARMELO RAFALA

The bill (S. 2836) Carmelo Rafala was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding the provisions of sections 212(a) (9) and (10) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Carmelo Rafala may be issued a visa and be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if otherwise admissible under the provisions of that Act: Provided, That the exceptions granted herein shall apply only to grounds for exclusion of which the Department of State and the Department of Justice have knowledge prior to the enactment of this Act.

RAYMOND CHESTER HENDON

The bill (S. 2922) for the relief of Raymond Chester Hendon was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Raymond Chester Hendon, YN1, United States Navy, of Smyrna, Tennessee, the sum of \$516.86, in full satisfaction of all his claims against the United States for reimbursement for the cost of shipping his household effects from Arlington, Virginia, to Smyrna, Tennessee, on May 8, 1961, incident to his anticipated release from active duty and transfer to the Fleet Reserve in the near future: Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

MRS. LEE MA CHIN-YING

The bill (S. 3240) for the relief of Mrs. Lee Ma Chin-Ying was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Mrs. Lee Ma Chin-Ying shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this Act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this Act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

LAZARO LOYOLA ARINQUE, JR.

The bill (S. 3336) for the relief of Lazaro Loyola Arinque, Jr., was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Lazaro Loyola Arinque, Junior, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this Act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this Act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

CRISTINA FRANCO

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 972) for the relief of Cristina Franco which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment, on page 1, line 11, after the word "Act", to insert a colon and "And provided further, That a suitable bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said Act."; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of section 212(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Cristina Franco may be issued an immigrant visa and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of such Act: Provided, That this Act shall apply only to grounds for exclusion under such paragraph known to the Secretary of State or the Attorney General prior to the date of the enactment of this Act: And provided further, That a suitable bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said Act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARIE MARGARET ARVANETES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1263) for the relief of Marie

Margaret Arvanetes which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, in the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Marie Margaret Arvanetes may be classified as an eligible orphan within the meaning of section 101(b)(1)(F) of the said Act and a petition may be filed by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Paul Mohr, citizens of the United States, in behalf of the said Marie Margaret Arvanetes pursuant to section 205(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act subject to all the conditions in that section relating to eligible orphans.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ENRICO PETRUCCI

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3419) for the relief of Enrico Petrucci, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, in the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Enrico Petrucci may be classified as an eligible orphan within the meaning of section 101(b)(1)(F) of the said Act and a petition may be filed by Mr. and Mrs. Matthew J. Hannon, citizens of the United States, in behalf of the said Enrico Petrucci pursuant to section 205(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act subject to all the conditions in that section relating to eligible orphans.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

OH SHIN YOUNG

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3490) for the relief of Oh Shin Young which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, in the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Oh Shin Young may be classified as an eligible orphan within the meaning of section 101(b)(1)(F) of the said Act and a petition may be filed by Everett and Grace Clark, citizens of the United States, in behalf of the said Oh Shin Young pursuant to section 205(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act subject to all the conditions in that section relating to eligible orphans.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DUK MAN LEE AND MAL SOON LEE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2753) for the relief of Duk Man Lee and Mal Soon Lee which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, in the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Duk Man Lee and Soon Mal Lee may be classified as eligible orphans within the meaning of section 101(b)(1)(F) of the said Act and petitions may be filed by Mrs. Kut Pok Chung, a citizen

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 4, 1962

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

JOINT RESOLUTION

Providing for the establishment of an annual National School
Lunch Week.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the seven-day period beginning on the second Sunday
4 of October in each year is hereby designated as National
5 School Lunch Week, and the President is requested to issue
6 annually a proclamation calling on the people of the United
7 States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies
8 and activities.

Passed the Senate August 31, 1962.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON.

Secretary.

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. J. RES. 211

JOINT RESOLUTION

Providing for the establishment of an annual
National School Lunch Week.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1962

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate agreed to conference report on farm bill. Senate began consideration of pay bill. Senate passed bill to revise formula for distribution of extension work funds. Sen. Russell defended establishment of peanut research laboratory in Ga. Senate passed bill to assist states in forest research. Sen. Boggs inserted speech on agricultural research accomplishments. Conferees agreed to file report on tax bill. Sens. Dodd and Wiley inserted articles on food situation in Communist China. Both Houses agreed to conference report on independent offices appropriation bill.

HOUSE

1. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. Both Houses received and agreed to the further conference report on this bill, H. R. 12711, and acted on amendments in disagreement (H. Rept. 2466) (pp. 19421-3, 19446, 19472-5). Agreed to an amendment to appropriate \$88,000,000 for expenses necessary for studies, research, surveys, and marking to develop measures and plans for civil defense instead of \$10,000,000 for research as proposed by the House and \$93,800,000 for shelter, research, and development, and construction as proposed by the Senate. This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. DRUGS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H.R. 11581, for the proposed Drug and Factory Inspection Amendments of 1962. pp. 19432-3, 19446

As reported, the bill amends "the anticancer clause of the food additives amendment and the color additive amendment of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act by making this clause inapplicable to chemicals such as veterinary drugs when used in feed for food-producing animals if the Secretary finds

(1) that under the conditions of use and feeding specified in the proposed labeling and reasonably certain to be followed in practice, such additive will not adversely affect the animals for which such feed is intended, and (2) that no residue of the additive will be found (by methods of examination prescribed or approved by the Secretary by regulations) in any edible portion of the animal after slaughter or in any food such as milk or eggs yielded by or derived from the living animal."

3. WATERSHEDS. Both Houses received from the Budget Bureau a plan for works of improvement relating to the following watershed: Big Creek, Tex.; to Agriculture Committee. pp. 19445, 19481

Both Houses received from the Budget Bureau a plan for works of improvement relating to the following watershed: Boulder Lake, Wyo.; to Public Works Committee. pp. 19445-6, 19481

4. SCHOOL LUNCH. The "Daily Digest" states that the Judiciary Committee "Tabled S. J. Res. 211, providing for the establishment of an annual National School Lunch Week." p. D891

5. TRANSPORTATION. Agreed to the conference report on S. 320, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act concerning registration of State certificates whereby a common carrier by motor vehicle may engage in interstate and foreign commerce within a State. pp. 19433-8

6. TERRITORIES. Concurred in the Senate amendment to H. R. 10937, to amend the act providing for the economic and social development in the Ryukyu Islands. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 19419

7. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Ichord, Mo., criticizing the foreign aid program and inserting an address by Mr. Justice Douglas. pp. 19439-40

8. NATIONAL GOALS. Rep. Halpern urged enactment of legislation to establish a permanent National Council on U. S. Goals. pp. 19442-3

SENATE

9. FARM PROGRAM. By a vote of 52 to 41, agreed to the conference report on H. R. 12391, the farm bill (pp. 19447-72, 19475-80). This bill will now be sent to the President. See Digest 167 for a summary of the bill.

10. EXTENSION WORK. Passed without amendment H. R. 12589, to modify the formula for apportionment of Federal Extension Service funds so that 4 percent of any increase in appropriations over the 1962 level would go to the Federal Extension Service for administration and coordination of cooperative extension work and the remaining 96 percent of any increase would go to the States with 20 percent distributed equally, 40 percent on the basis of farm population, and 40 percent on the basis of rural population. Also, the bill provides for quarterly, instead of semiannual, payment of extension funds to the States. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 19528-9

11. PERSONNEL; POSTAL SERVICE. Began consideration of H. R. 7927, the Federal pay and postal rate increase bill. pp. 19539-53

12. APPROPRIATIONS; RESEARCH. Sen. Russell defended an item in the agricultural appropriation bill for the establishment of a peanut research laboratory at Dawson, Ga., contended that statements were made on the floor of the House which "totally misrepresented the nature of the work this institution proposed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
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Issued Oct. 1, 1962

For actions of Sept. 28 and 29, 1962.
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and 177

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HIGHLIGHTS: Sept. 28: Both Houses passed appropriations continuation resolution. Rep. Jones, Mo., criticized absence of Republican member from House Agriculture meeting. Rep. Gross objected to sending pay bill to conference. Rep. King, Utah, commended ASC committees. Rep. Springer criticized farm bill. Senate committee reported: Foreign aid appropriation bill. Public works appropriation bill. Senate passed bills: For program of agricultural land development in Alaska. To assist States in forest research. Sen. Humphrey defended wilderness bill as passed by Senate. Senate subcommittee approved State-Justice-Commerce appropriation bill.

Sept. 29: Senate debated public works appropriation bill.

HOUSE - Sept. 28

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses passed without amendment H. J. Res. 897, making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1963 to those departments and agencies whose annual appropriation bills have not yet been enacted.. This measure will now be sent to the President. pp. 19991-2, 19997
Rep. Cannon inserted a table of appropriation bills, 87th Congress, 2nd session, as of Sept. 28, 1962. pp. 19988-9
2. PAY BILL. Rep. Gross objected to a request to send H. R. 7927, the postal increase and pay increase bill, to conference. p. 19985

3. ASC COMMITTEES. Rep. King, Utah, commended the ASC committeemen saying, "I would like to pay tribute to these men who have so unselfishly devoted of their time to develop and guide these farm programs in the interest of farm and nonfarm people alike." p. 19990
4. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Springer criticized the farm bill saying, "The Kennedy-Free-man-Cochrane farm bill was the worst blow to the Midwest corn farmer since World War II." p. 19990
Rep. Jones, Mo., criticized Republican members of the Agriculture Committee for failure to provide a quorum for the transaction of committee business on Fri., Sept. 28. pp. 19993-4
5. SCHOOL LUNCH. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment S. J. Res. 211, providing for the establishment of an annual National School Lunch Week (H.Rept. 2496). p. 19995
6. RAILWAY STRIKE. Rep. Nelsen criticized the Chicago & North Western strike and said "the lack of transportation is working a hardship on the agricultural economy of the entire area." pp. 19994-5
7. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced that the Consent Calendar will be called on Mon., Oct. 1, followed by the following suspensions: resolution to send H. R. 7927, the postal increase and pay increase bill, to conference; H. R. 5698, to extend the apportionment requirement in the Civil Service Act to temporary summer employment; S. 3389, to promote commerce through trade fairs; H. R. 12968, to amend section 901(b) of the Merchant Marine Act to eliminate time limitations; and H. R. 13241, to amend Sec. 309 of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962 re 15-acre wheat exemption. On Tues. the Private Calendar; the conference report on H. R. 10650, the proposed Revenue Act of 1962; the Third Supplemental Appropriation Bill for 1963; and S. 1123, to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 with respect to the exemption of agricultural employees from the child labor provisions of such Act, will be considered. pp. 19992-3
8. ADJOURNED until Mon., Oct. 1, p. 19995
- SENATE - Sept. 28
9. FOREIGN AID APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 13175 (S. Rept. 2177). p. 19996
10. PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 12900 (S. Rept. 2178). p. 19997
11. FARM PROGRAM. Passed with an amendment S. 2805, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to formulate and carry out a land development program under which payments or grants may be made to agricultural producers in Alaska for carrying out specified farmland development measures, including clearing, draining, shaping, and otherwise conditioning land for the production of crops or for pasture. Authorizes the appropriation of a maximum of \$1,250,000 for the entire program, excluding administrative costs, but not to exceed \$125,000 in any one program year. (pp. 20013, 20017-8) Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Bartlett to provide that a grant to any single producer shall not exceed one-fifth of the total funds appropriated for the program for the year in which the grant is made. (p. 20017)
12. FORESTRY. Reconsidered the vote by which H. R. 12688, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the States in carrying on a program of

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH WEEK

SEPTEMBER 28, 1962.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. CELLER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S.J. Res. 211]

The Committee on the Judiciary to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 211) providing for the establishment of an annual National School Lunch Week, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the joint resolution do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the proposed resolution is to designate the 7-day period beginning on the second Sunday of October in each year as National School Lunch Week, and requesting the President to issue annually a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

STATEMENT

The school lunch program is operated by the States in cooperation with the Federal Government, and the Federal Government contributes grants of money and food to assist in the program. This program is essentially a community effort, depending on the interest and support of every citizen, and this designation by resolution of a National School Lunch Week will commend it to the attention of every citizen and spur civic groups to lend financial assistance to certain aspects of the school lunch program.

It is the Nation's largest food service industry with costs totaling over a billion dollars a year. However, the Federal Government's share in this program represents only about a fifth of the total cost—in terms of both cash and foods distributed to participating schools. The major effort is a grassroots effort. Cumulatively, it is a billion-

dollar industry, serving almost 2.5 billion meals a year—a tremendous market for agricultural products. In point of fact, it is an amazing collection of thousands of small enterprises in hamlets, villages, and sprawling urban areas from coast to coast. These lunchrooms are run by local citizens for their children.

In the United States today there is a total school enrollment of some 43.4 million children. Of these, some 26 million are in schools that participate in the school lunch program. Of the 43.4 million total enrollment, some 14.2 million or roughly one-third of the children participate in the lunch program.

The committee believes that this resolution has a meritorious purpose and will serve as a stimulus to encourage our citizens to extend every effort to expand the school lunch program. Accordingly, the committee recommends favorable consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 211, without amendment.



House Calendar No. 344

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. J. RES. 211

[Report No. 2496]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 4, 1962

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

SEPTEMBER 28, 1962

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

JOINT RESOLUTION

Providing for the establishment of an annual National School
Lunch Week.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the seven-day period beginning on the second Sunday
4 of October in each year is hereby designated as National
5 School Lunch Week, and the President is requested to issue
6 annually a proclamation calling on the people of the United
7 States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies
8 and activities.

Passed the Senate August 31, 1962.

Attest: FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

87TH CONGRESS
2d SESSION

S. J. RES. 211

[Report No. 2496]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Providing for the establishment of an annual
National School Lunch Week.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1962

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

SEPTEMBER 28, 1962

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be
printed

Oct. 1, 1962

- 3 -

11. CENSUS REPORTS. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment S. 3631, to preserve the confidential nature of copies of reports filed with the Bureau of the Census on a confidential basis (S. Rept. 2218). p. 20245
12. BUDGETING. Passed without amendment H. R. 10613, to repeal subsection (d) of Sec. 16 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 which requires detailed budget estimates for appropriations to be used for purchase or hire of passenger motor vehicles or for purchase, maintenance, or operation of aircraft. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 20249
13. LATIN AMERICA. Sen. Morse inserted an address by the president of the Inter-American Development Bank, "Latin America: Economic Integration and Political Reintegration," pp. 20330-3
- HOUSE
14. WHEAT. By a vote of 255 to 60, passed under suspension of the rules H.R. 13241, to amend Sec. 309 of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962 to provide that a farm marketing quota on the 1963 crop shall be applicable to any farm on which acreage of wheat exceeds the smaller of 15 acres or highest number of acres planted to wheat on the farm in calendar years 1959, 1960, 1961 or 1963 (instead of 1959, 1960, or 1961) (pp. 20403-10). The Agriculture Committee earlier reported this bill without amendment (H. Rept. 2497) (p. 20443).
The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 13188, to amend the 1963 wheat provisions of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962 to permit the Secretary of Agriculture to make adjustments in yields of wheat to reflect any increases in yields as the result of the adoption of the improvement of an irrigation system. (The adjusted yields can be used in determining diversion payments of the first 20% reduction in wheat acreage and in determining the normal production of the 1963 acreage for purposes of price support payments.) (H. Rept. 2505). p. 20443
15. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Cooley inserted a descriptive summary of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962. pp. 20410-2
Rep. Hoeven criticized the farm legislation enacted during the 87th Congress and said, "The only thing that this administration offers is controls and more controls." pp. 20439-41
16. ANIMAL DISEASE. Passed without amendment S. 3120, to grant the Secretary of Agriculture additional authority to permit the interstate movement of certain diseased livestock and poultry. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 20352
17. RICE. Passed without amendment S. 3152, to provide for the nutritional enrichment and sanitary packaging of rice prior to its distribution under certain Federal programs, including the national school lunch program. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 20352
18. LANDS. Passed without amendment H. R. 11111, to amend the Act of October 4, 1961, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to sell and convey certain forest lands in Iowa so as to provide that such sale shall be subject to the condition that the property be used for public purposes. p. 20352
19. CROP INSURANCE. At the request of Rep. Abernethy, passed over without prejudice S. 2859, to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended, in order to

increase from 100 to 150 the number of new counties in which crop insurance may be offered each year. p. 20352

20. SCHOOL LUNCH. House and Senate conferees were appointed on H. R. 11665, to revise the formula for apportioning cash assistance funds among the States under the National School Lunch Act. pp. 20349, 20299

Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 211, providing for the establishment of an annual National School Lunch Week. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 20350

21. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 13290, making supplemental appropriations for 1963 (H. Rept. 2507) (p. 20443). Permission was granted to bring this bill up any time on Wednesday or thereafter. p. 20345

Conferees were appointed on H. R. 12276, the District of Columbia appropriation bill for 1963. Senate conferees have already been appointed. p. 20345

22. MINERALS. Concurred in the Senate amendment to H. R. 11049, to provide for the relief of certain oil and gas lessees under the Mineral Leasing Act. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 20349

23. CENSUS. Passed without amendment H. R. 11950, to provide for taking of the economic census one year earlier starting in 1968. p. 20351

The Rules Committee reported a rule for the consideration of H. R. 10569, to amend title 13, U.S.C., to preserve the confidential nature of copies of information filed with the Bureau of the Census on a confidential basis. pp. 20396, 20443

24. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment S. Con. Res. 53, favoring travel by legislative and Government employees on U. S. air flag carriers. p. 20351

By a vote of 309 to 19, passed ^{under} suspension of the rules H. R. 5698, to extend the apportionment requirement in the Civil Service Act of January 16, 1883, to temporary summer employment. pp. 20376-96

25. QUARANTINE. Passed without amendment H. R. 683, to authorize the Donna-Rio Bravo Bridge Company to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Rio Grande near Donna, Texas. p. 20351

26. MIGRATORY BIRDS. Passed with amendment S. 3504, to authorize the appropriation of \$7500 for expenses of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission. p. 20353

27. PAY BILL. By a vote of 327 to 22, passed under suspension of the rules a resolution sending H. R. 7927, the postal increase and pay bill, to conference, House and Senate conferees were appointed. pp. 20365-72, 20292

28. FISHERIES. Passed without amendment S. 3431, to consent to the amendment of the Pacific Marine Fisheries Compact and to participation of certain additional States in such compact. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 20353-4

Agreed to the conference report on S. 901, the proposed Oceanographic Act of 1962. pp. 20412-3

The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee reported with amendment H.R. 9547, to amend the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 with regard to the import for sale within the U. S. of salmon taken on the high seas of the North Pacific Ocean (H. Rept. 2498). p. 20443

until today at a time when the campus could be patrolled under the light of day and students would be assembled in the classrooms. But Federal powers ignored the pleas of sensible men, demanded that the show must go on, their way, as they planned it.

So, in the darkness of night they marched their marshals onto the campus. They were dressed like medieval gladiators, brandishing tear gas guns, clubs and firearms. The TV show then went on. The setting produced the inevitable.

For the third time, we again implore the President to face the inevitable and call off this effort to force this man into the University of Mississippi.

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 11665) to revise the formula for apportioning cash assistance funds among the States under the National School Lunch Act, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. POWELL, BAILEY, BRADEMAS, O'HARA of Michigan, KEARNS, FRELINGHUYSEN, and QUIE.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL], I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be corrected for September 20, 1962, page 19027, by deleting from line 23, column 2, beginning with "Mr. Speaker" through line 5, column 3, ending "without student aid."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OF MINERAL LEASING ACT OF FEBRUARY 25, 1920

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 11049) to amend the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert: That section 31 of the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 450), as amended (30 U.S.C. 188), is further amended by designating the first paragraph thereof as subsection "(a)", the second paragraph as subsection "(b)", and adding two new subsections to read as follows:

"(c) Where any lease has been terminated automatically by operation of law under this section for failure to pay rental timely and it is shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that the failure to pay timely the lease rental was justifiable or not due to a lack of reasonable diligence, he in his judgment may reinstate the lease subject to the following conditions:

"(1) A petition for reinstatement, together with the required rental, for any lease (a) terminated prior to the effective date of this Act must be filed with the Secretary of the Interior within one hundred and eighty days after the effective date of this Act;

"(2) No valid lease has been issued affecting any of the lands in the terminated lease prior to the filing of the petition for reinstatement.

"(d) Where, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, drilling operations were being diligently conducted on the last day of the primary term of the lease, and, except for nonpayment of rental, the lessee would have been entitled to extension of his lease, pursuant to section 4(d) of the Act of September 2, 1960 (74 Stat. 790), the Secretary of the Interior may reinstate such lease notwithstanding the failure of the lessee to have made payment of the next year's rental, provided the conditions of subparagraphs (1) and (2) of section (c) are satisfied."

Sec. 2. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as limiting the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to issue, during the periods in which petitions for reinstatement may be filed, oil and gas leases for any of the lands affected.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

Mr. GROSS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, the amendment is not completely clear. Will the gentleman say the amendment is completely germane to the bill?

Mr. EDMONDSON. It is completely germane to the bill. The intent of the bill is to prevent an injustice being done to some people who have had mineral leases canceled through no fault of their own. That is completely the intent of the bill.

Mr. GROSS. The amendment added by the other body is strictly germane to the bill?

Mr. EDMONDSON. In my judgment it is, yes.

Mr. SAYLOR. If the gentleman will yield, there is no doubt about it. It is germane.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

The amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHEROKEE NATION OR TRIBE OF INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 11590) to provide for the disposition of judgment funds of the Cherokee Nation or Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 4, lines 4, 5, and 6, strike out "first, but there are authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$500,000 to reimburse the judgment fund and the interest fund" and insert "first."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

(Mr. EDMONDSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the Members of this great legislative body for the swift consideration which has been given this most worthy measure.

Your action today, following your earlier unanimous approval of H.R. 11590 in August, is a reaffirmation of this great body's determination to expedite in every way possible the full measure of long-awaited justice due the Cherokee Indian people.

For their statesmanlike help in this effort, I am deeply grateful to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HALEY] and to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL], along with others on the great House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

My thanks, and the thanks of the Cherokee people, also go to our great President Kennedy and to Secretary of Interior Udall, who have given their wholehearted cooperation in this legislative action.

I am confident President Kennedy will speedily sign the bill and thus pave the way for immediate action by the Department of Interior to distribute the judgment funds.

Along with Senators KERR and MONROE, who sponsored this measure in the other body, I had hoped this Congress could make a decision to assist in distribution costs required to place this award in the hands of the qualified Cherokees.

A provision providing \$500,000 for this purpose had been approved in this body in August, on the basis of equity as well as treaty and statutory commitments to the Cherokees.

Regrettably, we were unsuccessful in the Interior Committee of the other body in securing approval of this provision, and the executive committee of the Cherokee Nation reluctantly agreed to deletion of this provision in order to secure congressional action during this Congress.

The executive committee resolution, however, expressly stated that the Cherokees were not waiving their rights on this point, in agreeing to the deletion.

I am sure the question of Federal assistance on distribution costs will once again be brought before Congress when the 88th Congress convenes next January, either in the form of a bill for reimbursement or a bill to authorize litigation of the question.

We expect to consult with the Cherokee executive committee on this question after adjournment of this Congress, in order to agree upon the most desirable course of legislative action.

Some weeks ago I assured the Cherokees in Oklahoma that distribution would begin before the snows fell in Oklahoma.

The action of the Congress has now made good on that pledge.

With deep gratitude for your action, I pledge today to do all in my power to expedite congressional review of the distribution cost question in the 88th Congress, if I am privileged to be a Member of that Congress.

I hope and trust this great body will, at that time, extend to the Cherokees the same generous and just consideration which has distinguished your action on this bill.

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH WEEK

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 211) providing for the establishment of an annual National School Lunch Week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is this bill not on the Consent Calendar for today?

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. It is on the Consent Calendar, but it was placed on the calendar too late to be considered today.

Mr. GROSS. Is there some reason why this has to be passed at this time instead of on the regular call of the calendar?

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Yes, because this provides that the second week of October each year shall be declared to be National School Lunch Week by the President, and, if it is not passed today, then it will be too late for this year.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the seven-day period beginning on the second Sunday of October in each year is hereby designated as National School Lunch Week, and the President is requested to issue annually a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GOLD MEDAL TO DOUGLAS A. MACARTHUR

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 228) authorizing the issuance of a gold medal to General of the Army Douglas MacArthur.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in recognition

of the gallant service rendered by General of the Army Douglas MacArthur to his country, the President of the United States is authorized to award to General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, in the name of Congress, an appropriate gold medal. For such purpose the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to cause to be struck a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined by the Secretary.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to coin and furnish to the MacArthur Memorial Foundation not more than five hundred thousand copies in bronze of such medal, of such size or sizes as shall be determined by the Secretary in consultation with the MacArthur Memorial Foundation. The medals shall be made and delivered at such times as may be required by the MacArthur Memorial Foundation in quantities of not less than two thousand. The medals shall be considered to be national medals within the meaning of section 3551 of the Revised Statutes.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause such gold medals and such bronze medals to be struck and furnished at not less than the estimated cost of manufacture, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses; and security satisfactory to the Director of the Mint shall be furnished to indemnify the United States for the full payment of such cost.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is the day for the call of the Consent Calendar. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD, MARYLAND

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 6759) for the relief of the Prince Georges County School Board, Maryland.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

AMENDING MERCHANT MARINE ACT, 1936, PROVIDING FOR REIMBURSEMENT OF CERTAIN VESSEL CONSTRUCTION EXPENSES

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 11587) to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, in order to provide for the reimbursement of certain vessel construction expenses.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

FURNISHING COURT QUARTERS AND ACCOMMODATIONS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3156) to amend section 142 of title 28, United States Code, with regard to furnishing court quarters and accommodations at

places where regular terms of court are authorized to be held, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do not intend to object nor do I intend to ask that this bill be passed over without prejudice, but I have considerable misgivings about this legislation. On the other hand, there is some merit to the aim and objectives. I only hope and trust that the Committee on the Judiciary will keep their finger on the overall problem so that we do not have unnecessary additional Federal courtrooms established in practically every community in the Nation primarily for the convenience of the judiciary. I have been assured that the committee does intend to keep its eye on this situation. It has been my personal experience that in some instances the judiciary are completely without responsibility as far as the taxpayers of this country are concerned when it comes to the construction of courtroom facilities. I must reiterate that if the committee finds there are abuses, it is then the obligation of the committee to come in and ask for the repeal of this legislation.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. As you have outlined, it is the intention at least of the present membership of the Committee on the Judiciary to scrutinize every application for additional court facilities, and this is to assure you, so far as I am concerned and other members of the committee, at this time we certainly will watch with diligence to see that the taxpayers' money is not wasted in the construction or the authorization of new places in which to hold court.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 142 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end of such section the following: "The foregoing restrictions shall not, however, preclude the Administrator of General Services, at the request of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, from providing such court quarters and accommodations as the Administrator determines can appropriately be made available at places where regular terms of court are authorized by law to be held, but only if such court quarters and accommodations have been approved as necessary by the judicial council of the appropriate circuit."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT FOR EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 8337) to amend section 113(a) of title 28, United States Code, to provide that Fed-



Public Law 87-780

87th Congress, S. J. Res. 211

October 9, 1962

Joint Resolution

76 STAT. 779.

Providing for the establishment of an annual National School Lunch Week.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the seven-day period beginning on the second Sunday of October in each year is hereby designated as National School Lunch Week, and the President is requested to issue annually a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Approved October 9, 1962.

National School
Lunch Week.

